

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## ABOVE A CRATER.

Chicago Is Threatened with an Anarchistic Eruption.

## ON THE EVE OF REVOLUTION.

Streets Are Thronged with Men Wearing Significant Emblems.

## JOHN D. THE WHITE RIBBON

Others Display the National Colors or the Grand Army Button.

## SIGNS OF A COMING CONFLICT

Sovereign Orders Out the Knights of Labor—The Great Struggle Is On. Trade Is Paralyzed.

Chicago, July 10.—There is no disguising the fact that the local situation tonight in the labor troubles is more grave than it has been at any time since two weeks ago, this noon, when the American Railway Union issued its boycott against the rolling stock of the Pullman Car Company with the view of enforcing the demands of the strikers at the town of Pullman.

This is not the view of alarmists or the biased idea of the radicals among the striking element. It is the opinion entertained tonight among all classes of the community, which are looking forward with fear and apprehension to what the night or another day may bring forth. There was that same feeling of unrest and forboding in the air that those who have witnessed uprisings on the part of the masses in England and on the continent remember full well.

There are three times as many people on the streets today as were to be seen or any day for many months past. Ninetenths of them, men and women alike, displayed some emblem. The majority wore the white ribbon, emblematic of sympathy with the strikers, and against the use of which the white ribboners of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have made a fervent but apparently ineffectual protest. Silken miniatures of the stars and stripes, too, made their appearance this morning and before noon they were to be seen by the thousands serving the purpose of boutonnieres or being pinned to breasts.

### Significant Emblems.

In many instances these emblems of loyalty to the national government, the silent testimony of the wearer to the fact that he was prepared to support and vindicate the laws of the country, were fastened with the significant bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic. Many others, discarding both the white ribbon and the stars and stripes, adopted as an emblem a tri-colored piece of ribbon, which, like the flag, was intended as an evidence of their adhesion to and support of the sovereign power of the land.

### Stars and Stripes Unfurled.

It was significant also that the stars and stripes were hoisted on scores of flag poles both in the business and residence district that are generally bare except on the 4th of July, Decoration Day and similar national or local holidays.

The people on the streets kept moving. There was no congregation of crowds except about the military camps on the lake front, and the government building and in the region of the various headquarters of the labor organizations. But as they walked, they talked, and the present and future of the labor situation was the engrossing topic; so it is at the clubs, in the restaurants, in the saloons, and in all other places public resort.

Commercial circles there were lamented and deep, for retail business is in a state of paralysis, and the trade is faring but little if everybody agreed that affairs had been wrought up to the highest tension, and that, to use the vernacular, "something or other must speedily drop," to bring relief, although to some extent it had been anticipated.

### Two Opinions of Debs's Arrest.

The arrest of President Debs and his associates was the sensation of the day. The president of the railway union and his colleagues were brought in quietly and

without any outburst of popular indignation that sensationalists had predicted. The federal grand jury, composed almost entirely of out-of-town residents, occupied less time than had been expected in reaching the decision that the evidence presented for its consideration was sufficient to justify the return of true bills against the leaders of the union. No other result had been expected by those who listened to the charge of Judge Grosscup, and while, although denounced with fury at the headquarters of the various organizations tonight, is generally commented upon in commercial and professional circles as a masterly exception of the line between the legal and justifiable methods of trades' organizations, and defiance of the laws or rebellion against the authority of the United States.

The jurist took the ground emphatically that while the right of labor to organize could not be successfully attacked and that while it was the unimpeachable right of a free man to work or quit work as he saw fit, and that while moreover, he was entitled to all the fruits of work or cessation, at the same time trade unions are subject to the same laws as other associations; that their leaders are also subject to the same laws governing all other men and that no organization, nor the leaders of such organization, could, with impunity, violate the laws enacted for the government of interstate commerce or the protection of the mails.

**Grosscup's Charge Unmistakable.** It was a memorable scene when, looking straight ahead, with finger uplifted and speaking in clear-cut tones as though he would drive his words like a dagger of steel into the hearts of the jurymen, Judge Grosscup said that the present emergency was to vindicate the law, and that only, and that if that law had been violated there should be quick, prompt and adequate indictment.

When the jury turned towards its consulting chamber there was not a man within reach of the judge's voice that had not already made up his mind that a return of indictments against the leaders of the union would be as quick and prompt as those responsible for the putting into operation of the machinery of the federal courts could possibly desire.

### Knights Ordered Out.

Organized labor was prompt to strike back at the latest manifestation of federal power and authority. Hardly had the word been flashed across the half a mile of intervening ground between the government building and labor headquarters that indictments had been returned and warrants for Debs and his associates placed in the hands of the officers of the law, when the committee appointed by the trade and labor associations of the city to urge upon the Pullman company the desirability of submitting the dispute with its employees to arbitration, and which had been endowed with autocratic authority in the event of a refusal being returned, attached its signatures to the order calling out every union man in the city from midnight.

### Labor's Reprisal.

Almost before the ink was dry on this document General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, placed the official seal of the order upon a manifesto addressed to members of the organization throughout the country, declaring that a crisis had been reached in the affairs of the nation that endangered the peace of the republic; that the flames of discord were being purposely fanned by the railroad corporations at the risk of the life of the government, and appealing to the order, and through it to the whole people, to lay down the implements of toll for a short season, and under the banner of peace and with patriotic impulse to create through peaceable assemblies a healthy public sentiment in favor of the amicable adjustment of the issues involved.

The manifesto was couched in somewhat qualified terms, for while in one proportion it appealed to the order as though its executive officer was, at the moment of writing, a little doubtful of his ground or the scope of his authority, it later on specifically requested the membership not to return to its usual vocations until a settlement of the pending trouble had been made known through higher sources. This order, or request, or whatever it might properly be designated, was wired at once to the officers of every district assembly throughout the country with instructions looking to its immediate transmission to the executive heads of each local assembly.

### The Knights Called Out.

Chicago, July 10.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, issued his manifesto tonight calling out the knights everywhere. Now generally these orders will be obeyed.

## DEBS ARRESTED.

The Militant Arm of the Government Supports the Judicial.

## INDICTMENTS ARE QUICKLY FRAMED

Conspiracy to Interfere with the Mails Is Charged.

## HIS PRIVATE TELEGRAMS SEIZED

Judge Grosscup Notified the Western Union's Manager That He Must Give Them Up or Go to Jail.

Chicago, July 10.—Slowly, but steadily, calmly and certainly as befits the supreme power of a great nation throughout all that wide stretch of its domain where evildoers persons are taking advantage of an exceptional industrial condition to incite violence and bloodshed, the federal government is working to the accomplishment of that for which its power was delegated to it—the preservation of order and the safety of life and property.

At Chicago, in conjunction with the state and the municipality, it has already brought peace out of the condition of war, which prevailed last week. At San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles and various points in Colorado and Washington, where the unruly are creating havoc, it has let loose the dogs of war in token of its intention to have peace, even if it has to fight for it.

In this city, the military army having accomplished its purpose, the judicial army today took up the orderly course of its duties, which include the fixing on the guilty parties the measure of the crime and the fitting of the punishment thereto. The first step in this procedure was the assembling of the federal grand jury and the delivery of the charge to it by Judge Grosscup, which is not to be turned aside from an exhaustive inquiry into the questions which it has undertaken to pass upon by mere technicalities.

### Demanded the Messages.

The effectiveness of the charge was evinced at the outset by the briskness with which it swept aside the plea of privacy and privilege which the Western Union Telegraph Company, with due regard for the privacy of the messages of its clients, was forced to put in when the jury called for the messages from President Debs to the members of his order which had been transmitted over its lines. The court held that public safety was paramount to private right and so ordered that the dispatches be produced.

This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was called before the federal grand jury to produce the telegram sent from President Debs. He refused on the ground that they were privileged communications. He was notified by Judge Grosscup to appear with the telegrams. He again objected and referred the matter to the general attorney of the company.

The matter was under long consideration and the company's attorney sought, on every legal provision at his command, to avoid the process on the same point made by Manager Mulford—that the communications were privileged, and in the custody of the company as such. Judge Grosscup's notice was imperative, however, with the word that unless the telegrams were produced Manager Mulford would be sent to jail.

Evasion being impossible, the telegrams were produced in court at 3:30 o'clock p.m.

The general attorney was in his office in New York and the consultation between the Western Union officials was all by wire.

### Debs and His Officers Indicted.

That it is the intention of the government not to be too long about the work in hand was shown from the fact that the footsteps of the telegraph officials who brought the dispatches had scarcely ceased to echo along the corridor leading to the grand jury room when that body filed into Judge Grosscup's court and announced that it had found a true bill of indictment.

### Arrest of Debs.

Pending the arrest of the person thus put under the ban of the law, his name remained locked in the breast of the lord-high executioner, and the public was allowed to draw its own conclusions from all the premises and such preliminary data as it had at hand. That President Debs had the man doubtless, and subsequent developments justified the surmise.

Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union; George W. Howard, vice president; Sylvester Kellher, secretary; William Rogers and J. S. Merwin were all indicted this afternoon by the grand jury for conspiracy to interfere with the United States mail.

Debs was arrested at the Leland hotel at 5 o'clock and Kellher at Ulrich's hall a half hour later. The other three are also believed to be under arrest.

Bail was fixed at \$10,000 in each case.

The penalty is a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000.

### Improvements Everywhere.

Touching the outlook for the future, outside of Chicago, it may be said that today's dispatches were almost uniform in tenor to the fact that normal conditions had already been restored, or that they were approaching that state, and there seems no reason at this writing to suppose the progress toward a complete resumption of trade and traffic will meet with anything of a serious character, as the coming days shall succeed each other. In other words, it does not seem possible, with all the forces of law and order as now arrayed; the leader on his own defense at the bar of justice; with their ranks beginning to be depleted by desertions, and with the strain which the order has already endured, that the American Railway Union can rally its forces for a struggle which must needs be long and discouraging at the least. Apparently, therefore, their only hope of triumph lies in the aid which they hope to get from union labor outside of their organization.

### A General Strike Ordered.

As this is being written the order for all classes of labor in Chicago to go on a strike tomorrow is being promulgated and it is expected that the order of Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, calling on all members to strike and all who sympathize with the Pullman strikers all over the country to come out with them, will follow quickly.

How generally these orders will be obeyed.

### The Knights Called Out.

Chicago, July 10.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, issued his manifesto tonight calling out the knights everywhere.

Now generally these orders will be obeyed.

### Two Opinions of Debs's Arrest.

The arrest of President Debs and his associates was the sensation of the day. The president of the railway union and his colleagues were brought in quietly and

without any outburst of popular indignation that sensationalists had predicted. The federal grand jury, composed almost entirely of out-of-town residents, occupied less time than had been expected in reaching the decision that the evidence presented for its consideration was sufficient to justify the return of true bills against the leaders of the union. No other result had been expected by those who listened to the charge of Judge Grosscup, and while, although denounced with fury at the headquarters of the various organizations tonight, is generally commented upon in commercial and professional circles as a masterly exception of the line between the legal and justifiable methods of trades' organizations, and defiance of the laws or rebellion against the authority of the United States.

At sunset tomorrow this nation will probably know whether the situation is one of crisis or collapse.

The plan of the leaders for tomorrow is to call out first all organized labor in Chicago, and then to proceed from town to town until the entire country is paralyzed by Pullman given in. The immediate effect of Chicago, if all trades obey the order to strike, will be to throw from 50,000 to 100,000 persons out of employment.

### Intimidating the Workmen.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Nelson & Morris and Armour & Co. put a gang of men to work at the stock yards clearing the track at Forty-seventh and Loomis streets. A crowd of nearly 2,000 men and boys gathered about the workmen and for awhile the situation was considered critical. The men at work clearing the overturned cars from the rails were without the protection of the police, or the military, and Captain O'Neill was ordered to come to the yards. He sent two squads of police and a company of military to the wrecking train and dispersed the crowds.

### Newspapers Have a Boycott.

One thousand Chicago newspapers decided last night to join the boycott. They announced the results of their meeting during a parade of the streets at 10 o'clock. In a body they trooped to the various newspaper offices, swarmed up the steps and proclaimed their intention. The newspapers' boycott is to be forced against six papers, three morning and three evening issues. They were enlisted in the cause by the energy of the American Railway Union, and they will not sell copies of The Herald, Tribune, Inter Ocean, Mail, Post or The Journal.

The committee appointed by the mass meeting of trades unions held Sunday night to arrange for the arbitration of the Pullman boycott, failing to do which by 4 o'clock today a general strike was to be ordered, reported this afternoon that their efforts had failed and the trades unions were left to carry out the decision of the meeting and declare a general strike.

The strikers declare that the general strike will be declared within twenty-four hours, the strike involving not less than 150,000 men.

### SHIPPING DRESSED BEEF.

Under Military Guard a Train Load Is Sent Out.

Union Stock Yards, Ills., July 10.—Under the protection of the Chicago Hussars, two companies of infantry and Cavalry Troop D. of the state guard, together with a company of federal troops and a squad of mounted police, Swift & Co. sent out a train of thirty-three cars of dressed beef shortly before noon today. The beef will be hurried through to Liverpool. Quite a crowd of hangers-on gathered at Fortieth and Madison streets as the big passenger engine of the Chicago Central coupled onto the train, but no demonstration was attempted on the part of the crowd. On top of each car a militiaman stood with loaded rifle ready to fire at the sign of violence. The Chicago Hussars, in fatigue uniform, and mounted on their coal black steeds, cleared the tracks of small crowds that loitered about and then escorted the train down Fortieth street to the Michigan Central main line.

This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Chicago Central, coupled onto the train, but no demonstration was attempted on the part of the crowd. On top of each car a militiaman stood with loaded rifle ready to fire at the sign of violence. The Chicago Hussars, in fatigue uniform, and mounted on their coal black steeds, cleared the tracks of small crowds that loitered about and then escorted the train down Fortieth street to the Michigan Central main line.

This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Chicago Central, coupled onto the train, but no demonstration was attempted on the part of the crowd. On top of each car a militiaman stood with loaded rifle ready to fire at the sign of violence. The Chicago Hussars, in fatigue uniform, and mounted on their coal black steeds, cleared the tracks of small crowds that loitered about and then escorted the train down Fortieth street to the Michigan Central main line.

This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Chicago Central, coupled onto the train, but no demonstration was attempted on the part of the crowd. On top of each car a militiaman stood with loaded rifle ready to fire at the sign of violence. The Chicago Hussars, in fatigue uniform, and mounted on their coal black steeds, cleared the tracks of small crowds that loitered about and then escorted the train down Fortieth street to the Michigan Central main line.

This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Chicago Central, coupled onto the train, but no demonstration was attempted on the part of the crowd. On top of each car a militiaman stood with loaded rifle ready to fire at the sign of violence. The Chicago Hussars, in fatigue uniform, and mounted on their coal black steeds, cleared the tracks of small crowds that loitered about and then escorted the train down Fortieth street to the Michigan Central main line.

This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Chicago Central, coupled onto the train, but no demonstration was attempted on the part of the crowd. On top of each car a militiaman stood with loaded rifle ready to fire at the sign of violence. The Chicago Hussars, in fatigue uniform, and mounted on their coal black steeds, cleared the tracks of small crowds that loitered about and then escorted the train down Fortieth street to the Michigan Central main line.

This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Chicago Central, coupled onto the train, but no demonstration was attempted on the part of the crowd. On top of each car a militiaman stood with loaded rifle ready to fire at the sign of violence. The Chicago Hussars, in fatigue uniform, and mounted on their coal black steeds, cleared the tracks of small crowds that loitered about and then escorted the train down Fortieth street to the Michigan Central main line.

This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Chicago Central, coupled onto the train, but no demonstration was attempted on the part of the crowd. On top of each car a militiaman stood with loaded rifle ready to fire at the sign of violence. The Chicago Hussars, in fatigue uniform, and mounted on their coal black steeds, cleared the tracks of small crowds that loitered about and then escorted the train down Fortieth street to the Michigan Central main line.

This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Chicago Central, coupled onto the train, but no demonstration was attempted on the part of the crowd. On top of each car a militiaman stood with loaded rifle ready to fire at the sign of violence. The Chicago Hussars, in fatigue uniform, and mounted on their coal black steeds, cleared the tracks of small crowds that loitered about and then escorted the train down Fortieth street to the Michigan Central main line.

This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Chicago Central, coupled onto the train, but no demonstration was attempted on the part of the crowd. On top of each car a militiaman stood with loaded rifle ready to fire at the sign of violence. The Chicago Hussars, in fatigue uniform, and mounted on their coal black steeds, cleared the tracks of small crowds that loitered about and then escorted the train down Fortieth street to the Michigan Central main line.

This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Chicago Central, coupled onto the train, but no demonstration was attempted on the part of the crowd. On top of each car a militiaman stood with loaded rifle ready to fire at the sign of violence. The Chicago Hussars, in fatigue uniform, and mounted on their coal black steeds, cleared the tracks of small crowds that loitered about and then escorted the train down Fortieth street to the Michigan Central main line.

This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Chicago Central, coupled onto the train, but no demonstration was attempted on the part of the crowd. On top of each car a militiaman stood with loaded rifle ready to fire at the sign of violence. The Chicago Hussars, in fatigue uniform, and mounted on their coal black steeds, cleared the tracks of small crowds that loitered about and then escorted the train down Fortieth street to the Michigan Central main line.

terday. They were mostly shopmen and had been laying off for twenty days because there was nothing for them to do, but arrangements had been made to resume work yesterday, when an order came from Agitator Debs to strike; so they declined to go to work, to the delight of their employers, who really had nothing of importance for them to do.

## Everything Quiet in Texas.

Austin, Tex., July 10.—The governor has had no official information from the strike on the Santa Fe railroad, and the impression is that everything is quiet. All the state troops are in camp here and are fully prepared for any duty should their services be demanded.

## Lookout on the Big Four.

Cincinnati, July 10.—The Big Four firemen on the Cincinnati end struck today. Following this came an order from the management of the company discharging all employees in the machine and repair shops, fully 3,000 in number. The reason assigned is that everything is quiet. The men affected are assured that they will be restored the moment a revival of business justifies.

## Florida Troops Volunteer.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 10.—A special to The Times-Union from Ocala, Fla., says: The following telegram was forwarded to-day:

"Ocala, Fla., July 10.—Grover Cleveland, President of These United States: The Ocala Rifles, fifty strong, tender you their services in the maintenance of law and order. We are ready to move at an hour's notice. R. A. DAVIDSON, Captain Company A, Second Florida Battalion."

## ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Regulars with Gatling Guns Are Hurrying to Meet Armed Strikers.

San Francisco, Cal., July 10.—The crisis at Sacramento will be reached in a day or two, for the United States troops left for that city early this morning. The purpose is to move trains at any cost as soon as the regulars reach the capital.

Some of the strikers have deadly weapons, and intend to use them, if necessary, to prevent their plans from being overthrown. If resistance is offered to the United States soldiers, the probability is that there will be a great slaughter at Sacramento. The troops are going prepared for a siege.

The four foot batteries that have been stationed at Presidio and the two foot batteries that have been guarding at Alcatraz got themselves in readiness last evening to go on the boat the steamer which left Presidio wharf this morning. Two Gatling guns were put on the boat. Each man had 200 rounds of ammunition, which amount signified that the troops will, if necessary, do a good deal of shooting with their Springfield rifles.

A committee representing the Chamber of Commerce, board of trade and Merchants' Association of this city had a conference with the Oakland strike leaders this morning, the object being to bring about an understanding that might lead to some arrangement for a compromise by the two contending forces, but no proposition tending toward a settlement was made. No concessions were made on the part of the strikers, and unless the committee can offer them something in accordance with the position they have held all through the trouble, there is no indication of an immediate settlement.

## A Battle Expected.

Colonel Graham, with 300 regulars from the Presidio, five Gatling guns and two Hotchkiss guns, embarked on the ferry steamer, Alabama, this forenoon and were taken to Mare Island. There the command was increased by 300 marines and all were loaded on two river steamers and started for Sacramento.

When this news reached Sacramento the strikers became wild. There are now over 2,000 of these strikers in Sacramento to resist the federal and state troops. Flushed with their victory over the United States marshals and police on Tuesday last, and a complete victory over more than 1,000 state militiamen on the following day, they are in just the mood to resist the regulars tomorrow.

There was means of transportation from Vallejo by trains, but as soon as the strikers at South Vallejo heard the regulars were coming they "killed" all the engines, ditching one and spiked the switches, thus effectively blocking the track.

This afternoon the crews from the Charleson, Monterey, Thetis, Marion and Independence were landed at Mare Island for riot drill. They comprise about 500 men and will leave for Oakland tonight.

The fact of the general preparations of the strikers for resistance, the attitude of the locomotive engineers is attracting attention. Representatives of the brotherhood waited upon General Superintendent Fillmore at Sacramento this morning and announced that they were ready to return to work at a moment's notice.

At all points in the state, except Sacramento and Oakland, the situation has turned against the strikers.

## PRENDERGAST MUST HANG

Unless Governor Altgeld Interferes.

## The Supersedees Refused.

Chicago, July 10.—At 5 o'clock p. m. today Judge Bailey, of the Illinois supreme court, announced that he would refuse to issue a supersedeas in the case of Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison.

This apparently makes certain the hanging of Prendergast on Friday, July 13th. About the only hope for Prendergast is in interference by Governor Altgeld.

## Alabama Troops on Parade.

Birmingham, Ala., July 10.—(Special)—For the first time dress parade was had today by the state troops in camp here. A good showing was made.

## GORDON FOR THE SOUTH.

Georgia's Senator Pledges Aid to the Government When Needed.

Washington, July 10.—(Special)—General Gordon delivered a speech in the senate today which Generals Curtis and Sickles say will do more to quell disorder and revolution than a regiment of soldiers, sent by federal or state authorities. It was one of those happy, eloquent efforts which has made General Gordon popular on the lecture platform.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, gave him the cue, when, in answering Peffer's socialist speech, he said as a northern man he blushed to challenge a contrast between the two sections. One was a homogeneous and the other a divided people. He blushed to say, as a northern man, that no discontent and no anarchy could be found south of the Ohio and the Potomac.

General Gordon then arose and for fifteen minutes the gavel never once fell to quell the enthusiasm, either on the floor or in the galleries. "When the time comes to protect the flag," said he, "honor American institutions and preserve its people's unity, the men who fought for four long years in gray will be found standing side by side with those who fought in the other uniforms."

General Curtis, the hero of Fort Fisher, embraced the Georgian, and every senator wrung his hand in sympathy.

The question before the senate was the resolution offered Monday by the populist senator from Kansas, Mr. Peffer, looking to government control of interstate railroads, the regulation of their freight and passenger rates, the fixing of the wages of railroad employees, the acquisition and operation, either by the federal government or by the state governments, of all the coal-beds of the country, and to many other of the peculiar ideas of the populist party. As was to be expected, the great railroad strike at Chicago was the chief topic in the debate.

In a speech of over an hour and a half, Mr. Peffer stated the case from the Debs or strikers' point of view, and laid all the blame for the outbreak on Mr. Pullman, whom he characterized as soulless, conscienceless and tyrannical.

The cause of law and order and of the maintenance of free and unobstructed intercourse by railroad communication was championed by Senators Davis, republican, of Minnesota, and Gordon, of Georgia, both of whom denounced, in eloquent and patriotic language, the position taken by the Kansas senator, and the lawless acts of Debs and his followers.

A substitute for the Peffer resolution was offered by Mr. Daniel, democrat, of Virginia, upholding and commanding the official action of the president and his cabinet; and then after some remarks by Mr. Daniel and by Mr. Stewart, populist, of Nevada, the whole subject went over till tomorrow.

In the last two hours of the session, the postage appropriations bill and the house bill for the admission of Utah as a state, were passed, the former with very little friction and the latter without any at all—even without the yeas and nays being called upon its passage.

The senate then, at 5:45 o'clock p. m., adjourned until tomorrow.

## Peffer's Remarks.

Mr. Peffer, in the course of his speech upon his resolution, said: "I do not wonder, sometimes, that the world is growing weary against the political condition of things in Washington. I do not wonder that my friends write to me expressing the hope that the senate shall be abolished. I wrote to one of them the other day saying that I would vote for its abolition, and I would go further and vote for the abolition of the house of representatives. I would favor the government being reduced to no more than one—from each state.

The few governors that we have in this country the better. At any rate, one man can do no worse than a few hundred men can have done."

Then Mr. Peffer went on to speak enthusiastically of the grand spectacle that would be presented when all the workmen of the country stopped work, and all the life of the communities would be at an absolute and perfect standstill, like the silence of a Sunday morning, when nobody would be at work; when everything would be paralyzed and inert. And that was, he said, what this thing meant to the American people. He advised them for employers to learn how to handle the situation by fair treatment of their men and if they could not do that, it was time for the people in their sovereign capacity to interfere and to say that the things had gone far enough—to say "thus far and no farther."

Then Mr. Peffer read and commented upon the report in today's paper of the interview between the delegates from the common council of Chicago and the vice president of the Pullman company, Mr. Wickes, and he repeated the words of condemnation—the final speech of Mr. Wickes.

"The Pullman company has nothing to apologize for."

He spoke of the modern tendency to teach the use of arms in the colleges, public schools, and even, he said, in the Sunday schools, and he exclaimed passionately:

"It is time that this militarism should cease. If I am asked what we are going to do when we stop work and when employers stop work, I would say 'Keep your hands off.' This is my advice—keep your hands away from them. They will settle this thing themselves and they will do it without bloodshed. They will do it without getting angry. They will do it justly, safely, wisely, promptly. The very instant you begin to call out the military army in order to protect one side and oppose the other, just so soon you arouse a spirit of animosity which cannot be quelled by force."

Mr. Davis Replies.

Then Mr. Davis, republican, of Minnesota, spoke and declared, in a manner which betrayed intense indignation, that he had heard, with amazement and pain, much of Mr. Peffer's remarks. He had supposed that by common consent it appeared to be the better course not to inflame the situation by speeches on either side, because even the most moderate language, at such a time, might be construed into intemperance, and he was on.

"At a time when, in the second city of the United States, and in the fourth or fifth city of the civilized world, order is suspended, law is powerless, violence is supreme, life is in danger, and property is in the very arms of destruction—I am amazed to hear the trumpet of sedition blown in this chamber to marshal the hosts of a malignant and atheistic domination."

"It was not an insult," he continued, "between the Pullman company and its employees; it had got beyond that. It had got beyond the strike of the American Railway Union. The boycott had taken the liberties of the American people by the throat. From that it had gone on to riot and from riot to an insurrection, which now confronted the country. And today, with all the dormant and latent powers of revolution threatening the country, the senator from Kansas was advising the dismantling of the legislative and the abolition of the executive departments. He

Mr. Davis, spoke on this occasion with great reluctance. He would not say a single word to inflame the situation, but something had been said by the senator from Kansas which demanded a reply, and that reply, to be efficacious, had to be immediate. He would speak in regard to the men more immediately engaged in the existing difficulties with the utmost moderation.

United States and with commerce among the states. It is within the plain constitutional authority of the congress of the United States to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with the Indian tribes; to establish postoffices and post roads, and to reward and exact punishment in all cases where the judiciary or the law extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution and laws of the United States. It is the duty of the president, under the constitution, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and to this end it is provided that he shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States. It is treason against the United States for a citizen to levy war against it or adhere to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. Those who combine to use force to assail or resist the constituted authorities of the United States, civil or military, should be warned of the magnitude of their offense; and those who commit the same in the service of the United States, or who are employed by the government, and who do anything to assist or abet the enemies of the United States, or who do anything to injure the government, should be punished according to the severity of the offense."

Here Mr. Peffer interrupted, and said that he protested against being misrepresented. "I decline to yield," said Mr. Davis, angrily. "The senator speaks in behalf of a mob."

"The senator from Kansas has no word of reproof, not a single word of rebuke, for the bloodshed that has been going on in Chicago for the last ten days, or for the millions of property that has been destroyed. The red light of arson against the sky over that city has awakened in our nang and elicited from him no word of disapprovement. He insists that we must give back the franchises of the railroads to the men who fought for the Union."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish as if some one, when the battle lines were drawn at Gettysburg, had insisted that the impending conflict should be withheld until Lee and Meade had argued, between the lines, the question of slavery in the territories."

"The senator from Kansas proposes to disturb the government itself, and expressed the opinion that now is the time to annihilate the legislative and executive functions of the government, and change its principles into that of a 'committed public safety' like that which existed during the reign of terror in the days of the first French revolution. Mr. President, this whole proceeding, which has grown into a magnitude which we have inadequately described, has come from the illusion that the proposition is just as foolish

HIS?

Kid Oxford Ties

\$1.75

\$1.75

\$1.25.

YEAR.

**ANYBODY'S COUNTY.****Jones Is Missionary Ground for Any of the Congressional Candidates.****ROBERTS GOES TO JAIL THIS TIME****His Wife Is Ill, but the Judge Thinks Enough Leniency Has Been Shown. Colored Masons Are Waiting.**

Macon, Ga., July 10.—(Special)—One of the hottest contests in the sixth district for the democratic congressional nomination will be waged in Jones county. This county adjoins Bibb, Bartlett and Whitfield, each make a lively struggle for it and it is said that Cabaniss will also contest for Jones this year. In 1882 Cabaniss did not make a fight in Jones, but the lines were closely drawn between Bartlett and Whitfield. Whitfield won. It is said that Bartlett was too sanguine in carrying it. He believes that he will carry it this year, however. Jones has only two votes, but those two votes would have nominated Bartlett in 1882. Cabaniss has made some appointments in Jones which his friends think will help him.

**The Legislative Primary.**

No time has yet been set for the democratic legislative primary in Bibb county. The last primary was held on August 4th. It is not known when the one this year will be held. It is said that the executive committee of the county will meet in a week or ten days and then fix a date. The primary for senator and representatives will probably be held at the same time. A member of the executive committee is reported as saying that he favored a primary for the legislature and county officers being held on the same date. This has never been done in Bibb county, and it is not probable that it will be done this year.

**The Flint Circuit.**

A contest for the Flint circuit says that one of the most interesting contests before the next legislature will be the race for the judgeship of the Flint circuit. There are three candidates, to-wit: Judge John J. Hunt, of Griffin, the present incumbent; Hon. Marcus Beck, of Butts, the present solicitor general of the circuit, and Hon. Young Allen, of Upson, representative in the legislature, and chairman of the railroad committee. Each has a good following, and all are active in their efforts. In the event of the election of Mr. Beck the office of solicitor general will become vacant. The only name mentioned so far in connection with this office is that of Hon. O. H. B. Bloodworth, of Monroe, a representative in the legislature and chairman of the corporation committee. Mr. Bloodworth is a law partner of R. L. Berner. Other candidates may present themselves later.

**Bibb Republicans.**

On next Saturday the republican executive committee of Bibb county will meet to fix a time for holding the county convention. The date has not been definitely settled to be held in Atlanta on August 26th.

The Bibb republicans can't tell whether or not a gubernatorial ticket will be nominated. It will be remembered that at a recent meeting of the state republican executive committee held in Atlanta, Colonel R. D. Locke, ex-postmaster of Macon, opposed the nomination of a state ticket. There was a contest over the matter, and Colonel Locke's proposition not to nominate a state ticket was defeated by only two votes. If the state convention decides not to nominate a ticket, then the question is, will the republicans coalesce with the third party, or will each man be left to his own individual pleasure to vote for either the democratic or third party ticket.

**Another Candidate.**

If rumor is true, Mr. M. G. Bayne will be a candidate for the legislature from Bibb. Mr. Bayne is an eloquent member of the Macon bar, and a very genial gentleman and energetic worker.

**Judge and Postmaster.**

When Dr. J. B. Roberts, ex-postmaster at Sandersville, returned to Macon yesterday, at the end of the thirty days' freedom granted him by Judge Speer to go home to attend Mrs. Roberts, who was critically ill, he called at his old law office to see Speer in order to ask his honor that he would grant him an extension of twenty days, so he could return to his wife, who is still very ill. Judge Speer declined to see him, presumably because he considered that he had already been lenient with Dr. Roberts. Dr. Roberts was greatly disappointed at not obtaining the extension, and he is now desirous of the result to Mrs. Roberts when she learns that her husband had to go to jail, instead of returning to Dr. Roberts' bondsman and returning him to the courthouse and were ready to give bond for Dr. Roberts' reappearance at the end of twenty days. The thirty days of freedom that have been allowed Dr. Roberts will not be taken out of his sentence. He had served eleven days in jail when he was released to go to Sandersville to see his wife. On last Friday, the fine twelve-year-old son was born to Dr. Roberts.

**Gone to Tifton.**

A number of Maconites have gone to Tifton to attend the midsummer fair. Among those who have gone are Judge J. L. Haskins and A. N. Nisbet, clerk of the superior court. Judge Griggs, of the Tifton circuit, joined them at Macon and also went to Tifton.

**Anxiously Waiting.**

The colored Masons of Macon, and of the state, are awaiting with great interest the hearing before J. H. Hartman at Macon, in the case of the intervention of the grand lodge against the finance committee of the grand lodge, restraining it from paying over to the grand treasurer the proceeds of the last session amounting to about \$500. The grand lodges, for there are now two of them, a split having been made in the order at the recent meeting at Macon, will make every effort to get possession of this money. The body of the order is decided will have the prestige of being regarded by the court as the legal grand lodge. The heads of the two grand lodges are Grand Master J. D. Campbell of Columbus, and Grand Master J. D. Campbell of Savannah. Campbell has been grand master for several years. It is claimed that he represents the more conservative element which has been endeavoring to run the order, regardless of its best interests. Terry and the other grand officers of his side will endeavor to force the old officers, who also claim to have been under the sway of the conservatives, to give up their office to him. Aspirants for office need not fear their lines in anticipation of any ambitions of mine in conflict with their own. If they will let me alone I will let them alone. My political position is my own affair. I stand today by the same principles that there was a time when the same principles and that the dispersion of the funds has been kept from the order.

**News Notes.**

The latest entry in the race for coroner is Mr. Theo Jennings, son of the old democratic war horse of the Warrior district. In Jenkins county, other candidates who have announced through the public press are George Lumpkin, Elmo Clay, R. E. Butler, George Riley, Frank Knight and W. J. Parker. There will probably be other candidates.

**Judge Speer has been busy all the morning approving the accounts of the marshal, etc.**

Mr. Cecil Morgan, the genial and efficient deputy clerk of the United States court, who has been sick at home several weeks with fever, has sufficiently recovered to be able to go to his old home in Washington, D. C., to recuperate.

**School Commissioners Elected.**

West Point, Ga., July 10.—(Special)—An election for four school commissioners was held here yesterday and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: E. F. Lanier, J. A. Erwin, E. J. Collins and W. A. Jones.

**Lookout Mountain and Return.**

Sunday afternoons and Sunday mornings the Western and Atlantic railroad will sell round trip tickets Atlanta to Lookout mountain and return for \$3.50. July 11-21.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder****World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.****BITTEN BY MAD DOGS.****A Madstone Applied with Good Results—Coid in Augusta.**

Augusta, Ga., July 10.—(Special)—Mr. J. A. Rodgers, of Johnston, S. C., passed through Augusta today on his way home from Harlem. He had with him his two little sons, Irvin and Rodgers. The lads had been bitten by a mad dog at their home. Their father immediately started with them to Rev. Mr. Fuller's, at Harlem. Mr. Fuller has a madstone. This was applied to the wounds of one of the lads. The stone stuck twelve hours and to the wound of the other it remained seven hours.

It is believed that both boys are now beyond danger of hydrocephalus.

This July morning was the coldest ever experienced in Augusta since the establishment here of the weather bureau. There was a fall in the temperature after midnight, and before 4 o'clock blankets had to be brought into requisition. In many instances fires were built in the rooms at the rising hour. Overcoats were worn on the streets this afternoon. It is not known yet what effect the cold snap will have on the crops. A continued rainfall would have a disastrous effect, however. In low places crops have already been damaged by dampness.

**Ware County's Politics.**

Waycross, Ga., July 10.—(Special)—The people's party held a meeting here today and nominated William Griffis, of Millwood, as candidate for the house. The nomination was made by acclamation. Mr. Griffis made a short speech, promising that if elected he would serve the people to the best of his ability. It was agreed to postpone the nomination of a candidate for representative and county officers until the 31st instant, when the people's party constitutional convention of the eleventh district meets in Waycross.

**Nominees in Laurens.**

Dublin, Ga., July 10.—(Special)—At a democratic primary held here on Saturday, M. J. Gandy was nominated for the house and Dr. J. G. Carter for the senate—the this being Laurens county's time to name the senator. Neither candidates had opposition.

Delegates to the state convention were instructed for W. Y. Atkinson. The delegates were not instructed for statehouse officers.

**LaGrange Graphic Sold.**

LaGrange, Ga., July 10.—(Special)—Mr. W. W. Randall, who for the past six or seven years has so successfully conducted The Graphic, has sold out his interest to Mr. O. G. Cox. Mr. Randall was the founder of The Graphic and, by hard work, has made it one of the best Georgia weeklies.

Mr. Cox, his successor, is a recent honor graduate of Emory college, and a very forcible and terse writer.

**The Simple Truth.**

Editor Constitution: The following appeared in "The Voice":—Professor H. A. Scamp, one of the ablest instructors in the south and a leading prohibitionist, has been compelled to resign the chair of Emory college, which he held for eight years, and has accepted a professorship elsewhere.

It is said his attitude largely toward the prohibition party compelled Professor Scamp's resignation.

There is not a word of truth in it, except that Dr. H. A. Scamp is no longer professor of Greek in Emory college.

He did not resign. Professors in Emory college are elected for three years. Professor Scamp's name was on the list of electors.

Dr. H. A. Scamp was elected to the Greek chair.

Dr. Scamp is a prohibitionist; he has been from his boyhood. So is the faculty. So is the board of trustees. So is Oxford by its charter since 1857.

People write here to know what the paragraph in "The Voice" means.

It means that in Oxford correspondent, unknown to me, is absolutely ignorant or absolutely untruthful. Else deranged.

ATRICUS G. HAYGOOD, President Board of Trustees of Emory College.

P. S.—It is believed that papers friendly to Georgia Methodism and the truth will be willing to copy this short statement.

A. G. H.

**Elbert's Mass Meeting.**

Elberton, Ga., July 10.—Editor Constitution: We, the undersigned democrats of Elbert county, desire that you give publicity to the following: The democratic executive committee of Elbert county met in Elberton, June 1, 1884, and passed the following resolution:

"That all democrats are called to meet in mass meeting in Elberton, Ga., July 7, 1894, for the purpose of deciding how and when they shall select delegates to the congressional convention and of expressing their choice for secretary of state. Thomas M. Swift, chairman."

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWhorter men, was getting bad to adjourn without accomplishing the purpose for which it was called.

Under the following call seven hundred or more democrats met in the opera house and a decisive vote was tried. We got time and time again to be on our feet or the confusion and filibustering which was made by the minority, or McWh

## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

The Daily, per year . . . . . \$6.00  
The Sunday (20 to 35 pages) . . . . . 2.00  
The Daily and Sunday, per year . . . . . 8.00  
The Weekly, per year . . . . . 1.00  
All editions sent postpaid to any address  
At these reduced rates all subscriptions  
must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles.  
We do not undertake to return rejected  
MSS., and will do so under no circum-  
stances unless accompanied by return pos-  
tage.

### Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale as  
follows:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.

JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine St.

NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth Avenue;

Fifth Avenue Hotel newsroom.

CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 31 Adams

Street; Hotel Northern, hotel; Mc-

Donald & Co., 55 Washington St.

KANSAS CITY—W. A. Rose, 615 Main St.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. C. Wilbur.

**12 CENTS PER WEEK**

For The Daily Constitution, 50 cents per  
calendar month; Sixteen cents per week  
for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or  
67 cents per calendar month; delivered to  
any address by carrier in the city of Al-  
lanta. Send in your name at once.

**10 PAGES.**

ATLANTA, GA., July 11, 1894.

### An Ungracious Retreat.

After willfully and deliberately mis-  
representing Colonel Livingston for  
nearly a week The Evening Journal  
yesterday afternoon makes what  
amounts to an ungracious and undignified  
retreat, virtually admitting that its tirade  
against Colonel Livingston's ex-  
position work is unfounded. The truth  
of the matter is it was driven into a cor-  
ner, from which there was no possible  
escape, by President Collier, of the expo-  
sition company, who, by the way, is  
vice president and one of the largest  
stockholders of The Journal.

Yesterday morning President Collier  
took the trouble to read to one of the  
representatives of The Journal an exact  
copy of the bill which is now before the  
Senate committee, while the aforesaid  
representative held in his hands the  
house bill, which has already been fa-  
vorably reported upon by the appropri-  
ation committee. Line after line the  
Senate bill was read and found to be,  
as President Collier had stated, the ex-  
act duplicate of the bill introduced by  
Colonel Livingston, and reported upon  
favorably by the appropriations com-  
mittee of the house, on the recommenda-  
tion of the subcommittee, of which Col-  
onel Livingston was chairman.

Now, that The Journal has been forced  
into a position where it can do nothing  
else but admit that its misrepresentation  
was mischievously deliberate, it finds  
that the only apology for its vin-  
dictiveness is the miserable excuse of  
Asson's Wolf, which pounced upon and  
destroyed an innocent Lamb, claiming  
that it muddied the water of the stream  
from which the Wolf was drinking.

"This cannot be," replied the Innocent  
Lamb, "because I stand in the stream  
below you, and water does not run up  
hill."

"That makes no difference," replied  
the Hungry Wolf. "Your ancestors and  
I have never agreed, and this is a good  
opportunity to get even with you"—or  
words to that effect, whereupon the  
Hungry Wolf pounced upon the Innocent  
Lamb.

But in this instance the Hungry Wolf  
has been cornered. It has been virtually  
repudiated by Mr. Hoke Smith, its pres-  
ident, who announces from Washington  
that he is in no wise responsible for its  
management, and who further wishes it  
specially understood that he was not in  
any way instrumental in bringing out  
opposition to Colonel Livingston.

And now comes President Collier, of  
the exposition company, who, having  
the interest of Atlanta at heart, states  
his position in very clear language, say-  
ing that The Journal is doing the cause  
of the exposition very serious harm. In  
this connection we call attention to the  
interviews published today with Mr. S.  
M. Inman, Captain J. W. English, Mr.  
G. T. Dodd, Captain R. J. Lowry and a  
number of others of the board of direc-  
tors of the exposition company, every  
one of whom is a representative Atlanta  
business man. These men are working  
for the interests of the city. They do  
not receive a dollar for the time and  
energy they devote to the cause, except  
in the indirect benefit that the exposi-  
tion will be to Atlanta. For six months  
these men have met week after week,  
planning for the great event which is to  
take place next year, and in sympathy  
with which every heart in Atlanta  
should throb. No wonder that these  
men, who have been to Washington,  
and who understand the real situation,  
should be so outspoken in their utter-  
ances. Should they be believed, or not?

We also call attention to the denial of  
Hon. Anton L. Kortz of the interview  
attributed to him in yesterday's Journal,  
which appears to be so reckless in its  
blind antagonism to Colonel Livingston  
as to sacrifice even the first requisite  
of reportorial propriety—that of quoting  
expressions as they are given.

It is most unfortunate that the exposi-  
tion has been brought into this contro-  
versy. Colonel Livingston did not do it.  
In his speech at the opera house he stat-  
ed that he would not discuss the matter  
further than to command in the most  
emphatic terms the greatness of the  
movement, and to pledge it his support.  
This was entirely proper. As to what  
he had done he particularly refused to  
talk, saying that he would prefer to  
leave that to the representative business

men of Atlanta who have watched the  
progress of the movement. These men  
have given their testimony, and it is  
louder than all the mutterings and bel-  
lowings of the angry newspaper whose  
vindictive spirit and venomous conduct  
have allowed it to engage in the unprof-  
itable by-play of stabbing at the very  
vitals of Atlanta.

In a strange mixture of explanation  
and castigation The Journal tried yes-  
terday to free itself from the abominable  
position in which it has been placed  
by its own conduct. Instead of making  
a gracious apology for the cruel injustice  
it has sought to do Colonel Livingston,  
it gives him the benefit of a confession  
of its error without deriving the credit  
for itself that would have been imparted  
by a gracious disavowal.

Fortunately, when it comes to doing  
justice, the good people of Atlanta are  
always on the right side, and it is no  
wonder, therefore, that the misrepre-  
sentation and abuse heaped on Colonel  
Livingston have reacted, and the people,  
in the exercise of their calm and dis-  
passionate judgment, cannot be misled in  
refusing to give credit where credit is  
due. It is not Atlanta's way.

### A Better City Prison System.

The suggestions made by Captain  
James W. English, in a recent interview  
printed in these columns in regard to the  
stockade problem, have attracted favor-  
able attention, and it is probable that our  
present system will soon be re-  
formed.

It is Captain English's idea that a  
city prison is a necessary evil. We are  
compelled to maintain such a place, but  
we should not make it either a palace or a  
place of torture. Some of the inmates are  
good citizens, who have committed no  
crime, and who are really only pris-  
oners for debt because they have failed to  
pay the fines imposed for trivial vio-  
lations of the city ordinances.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

The proper thing to do is to have  
roomy buildings at the stockade that  
will accommodate the prisoners, and admit  
of the separation of the sexes and the  
races and of children from the old  
and hardened offenders. These build-  
ings should be kept in a good sanitary  
condition. A resident physician should  
be all means be stationed at the stockade,  
and he should examine each new  
prisoner and prescribe the character of  
work for which his physical condition fit-  
him, or send him to a hospital pro-  
vided for such cases if he is sick. The  
city council should prescribe the diet  
for prisoners in good health, but the  
physician should be authorized to order  
what is necessary for the sick. This  
matter of diet is of great importance,  
because it is possible to fasten a fatal  
disease upon prisoners by giving them  
food which is not suited to their condition.

## LIVINGSTON'S WORK.

What Exposition Directors Say About His Labors.

## MR. SAM INMAN'S STRONG TALK

Captain English, Messrs. E. J. Lowry, A. D. Adair, and Others Add Words of Praise for the Fifth's Congressmen.

The interview of Hon. Charles A. Collier, president of the exposition company, strongly condemning the Atlanta Journal, as being in effect, inimical to the interests of the exposition, was the talk of the city yesterday. Of course it is not the impression of Mr. Collier, or of the community, that the Journal has purposely set to work to injure the exposition, which movement is fraught with such very great benefit to the entire community, and which means much to every man in Atlanta. Everybody understands that in its wild animosity against Colonel Livingston, the Journal has allured itself to go beyond the limits of reason, and to do great injustice not only to the exposition but to Colonel Livingston, who has done splendid work for it.

It was announced by the Journal yesterday afternoon that Colonel Livingston's work had been so faulty in the house that an entirely new bill had to be introduced in the senate. Yesterday morning President Collier took copies of both bills and in the presence of The Journal's representative, read each, and forced the admission that the senate bill was identically the same bill that Colonel Livingston had introduced and got through the house committee. It was sent to the senate after conference between Senators Gordon and Walsh, and Colonel Livingston, this being the quickest cause after the house committee had reported favorably on it. It would have been impossible to have moved a peg with it can very properly come up in the house committee. Now if the bill passes the senate, attached to the sundry civil bill, it can very properly come up in the house if it has already been reported on by the House appropriation committee. Otherwise, it will come from the senate, without action of the house committee, this feature of the bill would have had to go through the channel of committee investigation before it would have been voted on in the house.

The business men of Atlanta are interested in the exposition movement, as they have never been interested in any movement in the city's history. Many of Atlanta's strongest men, who have heretofore opposed Colonel Livingston, are now for him, and the expressions below from some of the most active workers on the board of directors of the exposition are exceedingly significant. These are the men who have given their time to it week after week, and all of them are liberal subscribers. The exposition is now on a sound basis, and if nothing unforeseen happens, the movement is an assured success.

Among the most public-spirited men in Atlanta is Mr. S. M. Inman, and there is not a man on the exposition board who has more zealously advocated the movement than he. He has attended every meeting, went to Washington for the exposition, and has probably given more time to the movement than any member of the board of directors. It will be interesting to hear what he has to say on the subject, as follows:

**Mr. Inman's Strong Talk.**

"I am surprised that there should be any criticism of Colonel Livingston in Atlanta, regarding the exposition at this time," said Mr. S. M. Inman. "I had hoped that our people had fully got together, and that they were willing to act uniformly for the exposition. I cannot think that the opposition to Colonel Livingston is serious enough to jeopardize his chances in this county, and I think it would be most unfortunate should he not receive the support of Atlanta at this juncture."

"And as to his work for the exposition, he has been at the very head and front of it. I have understood from almost every director that he was the man we were to look to and rely on for the passage of the bill. He has worked for Atlanta and Atlanta's interests, and why The Atlanta Journal is opposing him as it is, is more than I can see. If the exposition bill is defeated, I shall certainly attribute it to the course of The Journal. It is making friends for Livingston every day. I give you my word that prominent business men—men of influence and standing—have told me within the past two or three days that they had intended to vote for Candler, but were disgusted by The Journal and would vote for Livingston. Ain't that so, Shropshire?" he added speaking to Hon. A. J. Shropshire, who had just stepped in.

"That's my ticket," said Mr. Shropshire, readily; "that's about my position."

**Dr. Spalding Talks.**

R. D. Spalding: "I have recently returned home after an absence of ten or twelve days, and am not only unprepared but really grieved to hear that the exposition is being kept entirely aloof from politics and political campaigns. It seems to me that such divisions will not only have a tendency to do harm at home, but also in Washington. I have not read the papers and speak only from hearsay, but I do say that I would especially deplore any effort to cheapen the efforts of Colonel Livingston or any other of our members of congress, all of whom seem well disposed to aid us to the full extent of their ability."

**Many Other Views.**

E. P. Black: "I very deeply regret that the exposition has been dragged into politics. That is one question upon which we all ought to be united, and certainly one that should inspire gratitude to those who are working for our interests."

D. O. Dougherty: "Colonel Livingston has worked hard for our exposition. It is very distasteful to the average citizen of Atlanta, whose pride is in Atlanta, to see an Atlanta paper abusing those who are working for Atlanta's interests. I regret very much that, for the sake of politics, the exposition has been brought into the congressional campaign of this district."

F. P. Rice: "The exposition ought not to have any bearing upon the congressional campaign in this district. It is a matter in which all of our people have the same feeling, and that feeling is a desire for its ultimate success. The people of Atlanta, I believe, realize the work that is being done for them by Colonel Livingston, and appreciate it to the fullest."

Captain Robert Lowry: "I am very sorry that the exposition should have been brought into politics, since it is a question

done, not only by Colonel Livingston, but by the entire Georgia delegation, and by our two senators."

The above statement was read by Mr. Knotz, after given, and fully approved of him.

**Mr. Adair's Emphatic Views.**

M. A. D. Adair was especially strong and emphatic in his characterization of the dispraise of Colonel Livingston's efforts in behalf of the exposition.

"I endorse every word that Charley Collier says in that interview," said he. "I have watched the efforts of The Journal to belittle Colonel Livingston, and I deplore it. Such dispraise is certainly ruinous to the passage of the bill. Livingston did all he could, and is doing all that any man can do for Atlanta and the exposition. The spirit that is being shown in opposition to him should be condemned."

"I saw Livingston in congress, and saw the hard, energetic work he was doing, and others saw him, and know that he is working heart and soul for the bill. Why to say that he has done nothing is false. Such opposition to him ought certainly to be confined to the truth."

"Time was when I was not for Livingston. I feared that he was going off into Calais; but he has proved himself. He has shown himself a democrat and one of the best workers for the exposition that could possibly be secured. Charley Collier is right."

**Frank a Leading Railroad Man.**

Director R. P. Dodge heartily condemns the attempt to belittle Colonel Livingston's labor for the exposition. He sees in it grave dangers for the bill.

The interview of Hon. Charles A. Collier, president of the exposition company, strongly condemning The Atlanta Journal, as being in effect, inimical to the interests

of the exposition, was the talk of the city yesterday. Of course it is not the impression of Mr. Collier, or of the community,

that The Journal has purposely set to work

to injure the exposition, which movement

is fraught with such very great benefit to the

entire community, and which means much to every man in Atlanta. Everybody un-

derstands that in its wild animosity against

Colonel Livingston, the Journal has al-

lowed itself to go beyond the limits of

reason, and to do great injustice not only

to the exposition but to Colonel Livingston,

who has done splendid work for it.

It was announced by The Journal yester-

day afternoon that Colonel Livingston's

work had been so faulty in the house that

an entirely new bill had to be introduced

in the senate. Yesterday morning President

Collier took copies of both bills and in the

presence of The Journal's representative,

read each, and forced the admission that the

senate bill was identically the same bill

that Colonel Livingston had introduced

and got through the house committee.

It was sent to the senate after conference

between Senators Gordon and Walsh, and

Colonel Livingston, this being the quickest

cause after the house committee had re-

ported favorably on it. It would have

been impossible to have moved a peg with

it can very properly come up in the house

committee. Now if the bill passes the

senate, attached to the sundry civil bill,

it can very properly come up in the house

if it has already been reported on by the

House appropriation committee. Otherwise,

it will come from the senate, without action

of the house committee, this feature of the

bill would have had to go through the

channel of committee investigation before

it would have been voted on in the house.

The business men of Atlanta are interest-

ed in the exposition movement, as they

have never been interested in any move-

ment in the city's history. Many of Atlan-

ta's strongest men, who have heretofore

opposed Colonel Livingston, are now for

him, and the expressions below from some

of the most active workers on the board

of directors of the exposition are exceed-

ingly significant. These are the men who

have given their time to it week after

week, and all of them are liberal subscrib-

ers. The exposition is now on a sound

basis, and if nothing unforeseen happens,

the movement is an assured success.

Among the most public-spirited men in

Atlanta is Mr. S. M. Inman, and there

is not a man on the exposition board who

has more zealously advocated the move-

ment than he. He has attended every

meeting, went to Washington for the ex-

position, and has probably given more time

to the movement than any member of the

board of directors. It will be interesting

to hear what he has to say on the subject,

as follows:

**Mr. Inman's Strong Talk.**

"I am surprised that there should be any criticism of Colonel Livingston in Atlanta, regarding the exposition at this time," said Mr. S. M. Inman. "I had hoped that our people had fully got together, and that they were willing to act uniformly for the exposition. I cannot think that the opposition to Colonel Livingston is serious enough to jeopardize his chances in this county, and I think it would be most unfortunate should he not receive the support of Atlanta at this juncture."

"And as to his work for the exposition, he has been at the very head and front of it. I have understood from almost every director that he was the man we were to look to and rely on for the passage of the bill. He has worked for Atlanta and Atlanta's interests, and why The Atlanta Journal is opposing him as it is, is more than I can see. If the exposition bill is defeated, I shall certainly attribute it to the course of The Journal. It is making friends for Livingston every day. I give you my word that prominent business men—men of influence and standing—have told me within the past two or three days that they had intended to vote for Candler, but were disgusted by The Journal and would vote for Livingston. Ain't that so, Shropshire?" he added speaking to Hon. A. J. Shropshire, who had just stepped in.

"That's my ticket," said Mr. Shropshire, readily; "that's about my position."

**Dr. Spalding Talks.**

R. D. Spalding: "I have recently returned home after an absence of ten or twelve days, and am not only unprepared but really grieved to hear that the exposition is being kept entirely aloof from politics and political campaigns. It seems to me that such divisions will not only have a tendency to do harm at home, but also in Washington. I have not read the papers and speak only from hearsay, but I do say that I would especially deplore any effort to cheapen the efforts of Colonel Livingston or any other of our members of congress, all of whom seem well disposed to aid us to the full extent of their ability."

**F. P. Rice: "The exposition ought not to have any bearing upon the congressional campaign in this district. It is a matter in which all of our people have the same**

**feeling, and that feeling is a desire for its ultimate success. The people of Atlanta, I believe, realize the work that is being done for them by Colonel Livingston, and appreciate it to the fullest."**

**Captain Robert Lowry: "I am very sorry that the exposition should have been brought into politics, since it is a question**

upon which everybody is agreed. I am going to vote for Colonel Livingston. I do not care to be placed in the attitude of waging any campaign about the exposition one way or another, but I am going to vote for Colonel Livingston, and I think the exposition ought to be kept out of politics."

Colonel Joseph Thompson: "I am of the same opinion expressed in the interview with President Charley Collier. I believe that any effort to belittle the work of Colonel Livingston for the exposition will hurt the cause and create discord. I am firmly of the opinion that all this business is injurious and I think the people of Atlanta realize and appreciate the endeavors of Colonel Livingston in their behalf. The bill that is before the senate is Colonel Livingston's bill and he ought to have the credit for it. The senators consulted him when they went to introduce the senate bill and the result was that they took the same identical bill and put it in the senate."

**Mr. J. J. Allen: "I greatly deplore, and think it peculiarly unfortunate at this time, that the question of the proposed govern-**

**ment appropriation to the exposition should have been dragged into politics, and I think the sooner it is dropped the better for all concerned."**

**Mr. Phil Harrington: "It is all wrong to be jumping on Colonel Livingston and saying that he has done nothing for the exposition. Everybody knows that he has been hard at work for the interests of the exposition. It will hurt the cause if this thing of abusing him continues. He is doing his duty to his constituents and they are going to do their full duty to him."**

**Mr. L. F. Livingston and Colonel Candler.**

This afternoon the first joint debate between Colonel L. F. Livingston and Colonel M. A. Candler will occur in the courthouse at Monroe, in Walton county.

The time, terms and place of the debate were agreed upon yesterday afternoon by Mr. Ben J. Conyers, acting for Colonel Livingston, and Mr. J. A. Anderson, acting for Colonel Candler.

Today was chosen for the first debate because of the fact that Walton county is to act by primary tomorrow, and it was deemed appropriate by both sides that the voters of Walton should hear from the two candidates before making their choice.

Mr. J. A. Anderson: "I greatly deplore, and think it peculiarly unfortunate at this time, that the question of the proposed govern-

**ment appropriation to the exposition should have been dragged into politics, and I think the sooner it is dropped the better for all concerned."**

**Mr. L. F. Livingston and Colonel Candler.**

This afternoon the first joint debate between Colonel L. F. Livingston and Colonel M. A. Candler will occur in the courthouse at Monroe, in Walton county.

The time, terms and place of the debate were agreed upon yesterday afternoon by Mr. Ben J. Conyers, acting for Colonel Livingston, and Mr. J. A. Anderson, acting for Colonel Candler.

Today was chosen for the first debate because of the fact that Walton county is to act by primary tomorrow, and it was deemed appropriate by both sides that the voters of Walton should hear from the two candidates before making their choice.

Mr. J. A. Anderson: "I greatly deplore, and think it peculiarly unfortunate at this time, that the question of the proposed govern-

**ment appropriation to the exposition should have been dragged into politics, and I think the sooner it is dropped the better for all concerned."**

**Mr. L. F. Livingston and Colonel Candler.**

This afternoon the first joint debate between Colonel L. F. Livingston and Colonel M. A. Candler will occur in the courthouse at Monroe, in Walton county.

The time, terms and place of the debate were agreed upon yesterday afternoon by Mr. Ben J. Conyers, acting for Colonel Livingston, and Mr. J. A. Anderson, acting for Colonel Candler.

Today was chosen for the first debate because of the fact that Walton county is to act by primary tomorrow, and it was deemed appropriate by both sides that the voters of Walton should hear from the two candidates before making their choice





## MURDER THE VERDICT

The Killing of Fontana by Herschel McDonald So Pronounced.

### A FATAL TRAGEDY YESTERDAY MORNING

A Nineteen-Year Old Boy Quarrels with a Man Thirty-Three Years Old, and a Killing Is the Consequence.

A .38-caliber pistol in the hands of Herschel McDonald, a young man eighteen years old, ended the life of Michael Fontana, a Greek sculptor, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

The cause of the killing was a fight which occurred, at the residence of Mrs. Frances Bell, 108 West Fair street, in which McDonald was worsted.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of murder.

The bad feeling between the two men dates back to a difficulty which occurred at the same place about a month ago, when Fontana made a serious attack upon McDonald, breaking his nose and bruising up his face in an ugly manner. After that they never met until the second fight before the killing yesterday.

According to the evidence brought out before the coroner's jury and the statement of McDonald, it appears that he left home early yesterday morning with the intention of taking a trip to Tybee. Before going to the carshed he stopped by at the house of Mrs. Bell. Here he met Fontana and the fight ensued. McDonald returned home for a few minutes to make some preparations before leaving the city. He put on a laundered shirt, changed from his every-day clothes to his Sunday apparel and started out for the city.

Walking down Nelson street, not very far from the bridge, he met Fontana. The quarrel was renewed. The men walked together for some time. Both were excited and talked in loud tones. Just before the residence of Mr. J. C. Huff, 64 Nelson street, McDonald drew his pistol, which was in his hip pocket. According to the statement of McDonald, Fontana had a knife in his hand and was in the act of using it.

As McDonald drew his pistol he stepped back a few feet and fired quickly. Fontana dropped on his knees. McDonald raised his revolver again and attempted to fire, but something held him back. He turned to dislodge Fontana from his feet, staggered forward, and fell again on his knees, supporting himself on the fence. In the meantime McDonald had opened a gate to the alley which runs parallel to the railroad. Here he stopped again and tried to arrange the chambers of his pistol. He aimed at the kneeling man, but once more the revolver failed.

Then he appeared to realize the situation and began to run down the alley. He jumped down the railroad embankment and disappeared. Several ladies who lived just where the shooting occurred ran out to the wounded man. He was still supported by the fence with his head thrown back, gasping convulsively. Mrs. O'Neill lifted his head up. He gasped several times and expired.

The Greek sculptor did not speak after the shot. Those who came up found a large knife in his pants pocket on the right side. It was open and the blade was pointed downward.

In the meantime McDonald was on the run. He went home, put up his pistol and started out.

A telephone message to police headquarters brought Call Officer Beavers to the place. Patrolman Dobkins was also there. McDonald, Antonio and Peter Peters stood. He appeared to be doing nothing.

"There he goes," said a negro woman to Patrolman Dobkins, pointing toward the place. The patrolman ran forward and was entering the alley when McDonald walked out.

"Yes; here I am," he said. "I expect you are looking for the man who did that shooting."

He was placed under arrest and escorted by the two officers to the station house. When searched he had a bullet which he said he had taken from the man whom he had shot after the deed.

**At the Coroner's Inquest.**

The coroner's jury assembled at Swift's undertaking establishment at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, where the remains of the murdered man had been transferred. The ladies before whose house the dead occurred were the principal witnesses.

Mrs. C. H. Goss, a young married lady, was the first witness.

"I live at 64 Nelson street," she said, "and yesterday when the killing occurred was sitting in the window sewing. I noticed two men pass just before the firing. They seemed to be quarreling and were talking loudly. One of them, who was the larger, was jangling in a foreign language and growling like a bear. I could not understand what they were saying, but I really gave them no special attention."

"Just after they passed I heard the pistol shot, and looked out. The young man was running away and the last I saw of him was when he stepped down the railroad embankment. When he came up to the man who was shot he was on his knees and a lady was supporting his head. He was already dead I thought."

**The Only Eye Witness.**

Mrs. W. A. Jenkins lives with Mrs. Huff. She was sitting near the front door and the whole affair.

"Something," she said, "I happened to look up just as the pistol was raised and I saw the man with the pistol in his hand and I could see the whole thing. The two were standing only a few feet apart. As the young man shot, the other man fell forward on one knee. He threw up both hands and groaned. Then the man with the pistol raised it up again and aimed it at the kneeling man. But it looked as if it wouldn't fire, because I know he was trying to pull the trigger. Then he held the pistol up and tried to make it shoot. After he started into the alley he held his pistol down and appeared to be trying to fit it. For the third time he held it up and tried to fire again. Then he ran off down the alley. The man never spoke after we saw him."

Several other witnesses testified to the same facts, and after a few minutes sitting, the jury returned with a verdict of murder.

**McDonald in Good Spirits.**

McDonald was seen at the station house last night. He seemed to be in a hilarious mood and was whistling and singing in a gay manner.

"Oh, I don't think I want to say anything about the thing," he said. "That man had a knife and was trying to cut me and I got the drop on him. That's all about it."

"I am perfectly satisfied because I know I did it in self-defense. If I didn't think so I would be afraid of getting into trouble."

"McDonald acknowledged that he was the only man directly connected with the killing. "But there's a whole shooting match mixed up in it," he said. "I don't know what he would say nothing, but all of his replies were evasive and indirect."

Last night Mr. S. A. McDonald, who lives at 127 West Peters street, came down to the police station and asked to see his son.

"I don't know anything about the case."

he said "and didn't see anything of it. Herschel worked in the night time and I work in the day, and you see I don't see much of him. Of course, I have heard a whole lot of reports about all these things what they say about him, but I didn't know what truth was in them. It almost kills me to see my boy in here and I hope that he will soon get out. His good boy and I never had done anything wrong before."

Michael Fontana had been in Atlanta only a few days. He passed through here a month ago on his way to New York. It was at this time he had the first difficulty with McDonald. He was a Greek and made a specialty of fine engraving and sculpturing.

Several years ago he lived in Atlanta and did a good amount of work at different places. He was employed during the building of the capitol and did the fine medallion work about the dome. He is a single man and has no relatives in the city. One of his brothers is married Miss Alexander, in this place. He was wired yesterday and will arrive in Atlanta this morning, when all of the arrangements for the burial of the dead man will be made.

McDonald has been employed for several years in the stereotyping department of The Constitution.

**He Lived in Augusta.**

Augusta, Ga., July 10.—(Special)—Michael Fontana, who was killed in Atlanta, was well known here. He lived in Augusta for three or four years.

Fontana was thirty-three years of age, and a fine looking man. He weighed over 200 pounds, had jet black, curly hair, black mustache and black eyes. His two brothers, named Antonio and Joseph, and are both expert marble workers at the shop of C. F. Kohlruhs.

Fontana had neither wife nor children, and was a roving disposition. He was about from city to city, and, of course, had no permanent home. He followed his calling for two years in Charleston before coming to Augusta. He went to Atlanta two or three weeks ago.

**ASSAULTED A MUSIC TEACHER.**

**The Horrible Crime of a Negro Boy Last Night.**

Last night at 8 o'clock an excited woman knocked at the door of Captain T. G. Conn's residence just outside the city limits. Her hair was disheveled and her face bruised.

Nearly all of her clothes were torn from her body.

She was a Mrs. Sanders, a music teacher and lived near Officer Conn. Excitedly she told her story, saying that a negro had assaulted her. "He tried to cut me and I took this knife away from him," she said.

"My brother came up and the man ran off. I heard my brother shout at him. They were trying to catch him now."

Captain Conn waited for no further explanation. He called two of his men from the stable to the door down the alley. The men succeeded in finding him not far from the convict camp and left at once in search of the brute.

A settlement of negroes was near the place and a dance of some kind was in progress. The police hastened to this place. It was learned that a boy had just passed there who said that he had been shot. The officers succeeded in finding him not far from the negro houses. He was with two other men. They were all arrested and carried before Mrs. Sanders. She identified the smallest negro as the man who made the assault. It was noticed that he was bloody and closer inspection showed that he had been shot.

Captain Conn came to the city limits with the prisoner at once and rang in a call from North avenue for the patrol wagon. At 12 o'clock the negro was brought in. He gave his name as Adolphus Duncan and said that he was employed in the sanitary department of the city. "I don't know anything about what they say I did," he said. "All I know is that me and another fellow got in a fight and he shot me."

The negro was shot once through the right shoulder. Dr. Harris was called and the ball extracted. The wound was not serious.

This morning Mrs. Sanders and her brother will come in and make arrangements to prosecute the case.

**IT WAS A MISTAKE.**

**A Young Lady Mentioned as Principal Was Only a Witness.**

In an article in yesterday's Constitution the name of the young lady bringing suit against Mr. Will N. Johnson for breach of promise was given wrong.

The mistake arose from the preparation of the warrant by a bailiff in Judge Bandrum's office which placed the name or the principal witness where that of the prosecutor should have been, making it appear to the judge, who furnished the information, that the young lady mentioned in yesterday's paper was the prosecutor.

**CONDITION OF COTTON.**

**Report of the Department of Agriculture—An Improvement.**

Washington, July 10.—Return of the department of agriculture for cotton make the average condition 80, against 83 in June, showing an improvement in its condition of 13 points. The condition in July, 1889, was 82.7. The averages by states are as follows:

Virginia, 87; North Carolina, 91; South Carolina, 88; Georgia, 78; Florida, 93; Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 94; Texas, 99; Arkansas, 97; Tennessee, 73.

The report shows a slight but general improvement throughout the entire belt. In five states, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee, there has been a decline, while in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Texas, there has been an improvement in the condition of the crop.

**EARTHQUAKE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.**

Constantinople, July 10.—Two violent earthquakes shocks were felt here at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. Each shock lasted 200 seconds. The inhabitants have been completely alarmed, and are fleeing from their homes in anticipation of other and more serious disturbances. The damage done throughout the city is considerable, and it is reported that several persons were killed. The bourse, banks and public departments have been closed, and many thousands of persons are camping out, fearing to re-enter their houses. Two disastrous fires have occurred since the shocks. Telegraph and telephone communication is interrupted.

**THE SKILL AND KNOWLEDGE**

**A CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS**

My son was severely afflicted with some disease which caused him to have a fever for awhile nearly one solid month. We doctors prescribed for it, tried several remedies, but all seemed to do no good. I was advised to consult the Cuticura Works, and I concluded to try them. I bought a complete set, and began using, and now my little girl seems to be completely recovered.

GEORGE W. TURNER, Teacher, Bryan, Texas.

**BABY SEVERELY AFFLICTED**

My baby was severely afflicted with some disease which caused him to have a fever for awhile nearly one solid month. We doctors prescribed for it, tried several remedies, but all seemed to do no good. I was advised to consult the Cuticura Works, and I concluded to try them. I bought a complete set, and began using, and now my little girl seems to be completely recovered.

GEORGE W. TURNER, Teacher, Bryan, Texas.

**CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS**

My son was severely afflicted with some disease which caused him to have a fever for awhile nearly one solid month. We doctors prescribed for it, tried several remedies, but all seemed to do no good. I was advised to consult the Cuticura Works, and I concluded to try them. I bought a complete set, and began using, and now my little girl seems to be completely recovered.

GEORGE W. TURNER, Teacher, Bryan, Texas.

**CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS**

My son was severely afflicted with some disease which caused him to have a fever for awhile nearly one solid month. We doctors prescribed for it, tried several remedies, but all seemed to do no good. I was advised to consult the Cuticura Works, and I concluded to try them. I bought a complete set, and began using, and now my little girl seems to be completely recovered.

GEORGE W. TURNER, Teacher, Bryan, Texas.

**CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS**

My son was severely afflicted with some disease which caused him to have a fever for awhile nearly one solid month. We doctors prescribed for it, tried several remedies, but all seemed to do no good. I was advised to consult the Cuticura Works, and I concluded to try them. I bought a complete set, and began using, and now my little girl seems to be completely recovered.

GEORGE W. TURNER, Teacher, Bryan, Texas.

**CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS**

My son was severely afflicted with some disease which caused him to have a fever for awhile nearly one solid month. We doctors prescribed for it, tried several remedies, but all seemed to do no good. I was advised to consult the Cuticura Works, and I concluded to try them. I bought a complete set, and began using, and now my little girl seems to be completely recovered.

GEORGE W. TURNER, Teacher, Bryan, Texas.

**CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS**

My son was severely afflicted with some disease which caused him to have a fever for awhile nearly one solid month. We doctors prescribed for it, tried several remedies, but all seemed to do no good. I was advised to consult the Cuticura Works, and I concluded to try them. I bought a complete set, and began using, and now my little girl seems to be completely recovered.

GEORGE W. TURNER, Teacher, Bryan, Texas.

**CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS**

My son was severely afflicted with some disease which caused him to have a fever for awhile nearly one solid month. We doctors prescribed for it, tried several remedies, but all seemed to do no good. I was advised to consult the Cuticura Works, and I concluded to try them. I bought a complete set, and began using, and now my little girl seems to be completely recovered.

GEORGE W. TURNER, Teacher, Bryan, Texas.

**CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS**

My son was severely afflicted with some disease which caused him to have a fever for awhile nearly one solid month. We doctors prescribed for it, tried several remedies, but all seemed to do no good. I was advised to consult the Cuticura Works, and I concluded to try them. I bought a complete set, and began using, and now my little girl seems to be completely recovered.

GEORGE W. TURNER, Teacher, Bryan, Texas.

**CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS**

My son was severely afflicted with some disease which caused him to have a fever for awhile nearly one solid month. We doctors prescribed for it, tried several remedies, but all seemed to do no good. I was advised to consult the Cuticura Works, and I concluded to try them. I bought a complete set, and began using, and now my little girl seems to be completely recovered.

GEORGE W. TURNER, Teacher, Bryan, Texas.

**CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS**

My son was severely afflicted with some disease which caused him to have a fever for awhile nearly one solid month. We doctors prescribed for it, tried several remedies, but all seemed to do no good. I was advised to consult the Cuticura Works, and I concluded to try them. I bought a complete set, and began using, and now my little girl seems to be completely recovered.

GEORGE W. TURNER, Teacher, Bryan, Texas.

**CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS**

My son was severely afflicted with some disease which caused him to have a fever for awhile nearly one solid month. We doctors prescribed for it, tried several remedies, but all seemed to do no good. I was advised to consult the Cuticura Works, and I concluded to try them. I bought a complete set, and began using, and now my little girl seems to be completely recovered.

GEORGE W. TURNER, Teacher, Bryan, Texas.

**CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS**

My son was severely afflicted with some disease which caused him to have a fever for awhile nearly one solid month. We doctors prescribed for it, tried several remedies, but all seemed to do no good. I was advised to consult the Cuticura Works, and I concluded to try them. I bought a complete set, and began using, and now my little girl seems to be completely recovered.

GEORGE W. TURNER, Teacher, Bryan, Texas.

**CUTICURA WORKS**



# DIAMOND JEWELRY.

**JEWELRY.**

For nearly twenty years this house has been engaged in selling diamonds and precious stones. Many of the most beautiful gems to be seen upon reception occasions in Atlanta were secured of us years ago, and have appreciated in value on account of changes in the market.

We have many fine gems, whether with a view of purchasing or not, the full facilities are always gladly afforded for the examination of many choice specimens that we always have on hand. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street.

**fine**

**whisky**

is beneficial and conducive to health, when used in moderation. We sell fine whisky, in fact, its our "long suit"—brands like "canadian club," "four aces," "o. o. p." old charter," "cleveland club" cannot be surpassed. come to us.

bluthenthal "b&b."  
& bickart,

44 and 46 marietta st. phone 378.  
empty barrels for sale.

FRANK M. POTTS,  
HENRY POTTS,  
JOSEPH THOMPSON.

Potts-Thompson

Liquor Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Also, Distillers of Stone Mountain Corn Whisky and keep the best of everything in our line and sell the cheapest.

Give us a trial.

7, 9, 11, 13 Kimball House,

Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

Telephone 48.

DR. W. W. BOWES, SPECIALIST.

Treatment \$5  
per month for  
all Medical  
cases, no matter  
what the  
Disease, NOT  
requiring Sur-  
gical Treat-  
ment.

SPECIALTIES.  
  
Hydrocele.  
Varicocele.  
Structure.  
Sciatica.  
Nervous.  
Kidneys and Liver.  
Skin Diseases.  
Syphilis.

Consultation at office or by mail free.

Book and question list for 2-cent stamp.

DR. W. W. BOWES, 15½ Marietta St.

(Over Snooks & Co.'s Furniture store.)

OPUM and Whiskey Kabits  
and Cigars, all made at home with  
the best materials. FREN.  
E. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.  
Atlanta, Ga. Office 10½ Whitehall St.

NEW DOCTORS.



DR. A. SOPER. DR. A. MACKENZIE.

All who visit the foreign doctors before August 24 will receive services two months free of charge. This benevolent offer is extended to the rich and poor alike. Having been selected from the highest graded colleges on the continent, they represent the best medical and surgical training in the world. All diseases of men and women treated. No matter what the name and nature of your disease may be, nor how long standing, do not fail to secure their opinion of your case, as it costs you nothing. If incurable they will frankly tell you. During the past month 85 visited the doctors and 276 were rejected as incurable. Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Their office is known as the "Foreign Doctors' Office." No. 44 Walton street, corner Fairlie street, Atlanta, Ga. Those unable to call enclose a history of their case together with a 2-cent stamp, and address to Dr. A. Soper, No. 44 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.



We have unequalled facilities for  
the manufacture of  
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES  
We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.

KELLAM & MOORE Scientific Opticians  
54 Marietta St., opposite postoffice.

## MUCH IMPROVED.

The Crops Are Doing Well in Many Parts of the Country.

REPORT FROM THE WEATHER BUREAU

Cotton Is Doing Fairly Well—Corn Is Holding Its Own—The Good Effects of the Rain.

The crop prospect in Georgia continues to improve.

The indications brightened three weeks ago, and since then the outlook has grown more and more favorable. Good, seasonable rains have done the salutary work. But with all the improvement of the past few weeks the condition of crops generally is not as good as it was a year ago, and is not as good as it should be.

The following is the crop report issued from the weather bureau yesterday afternoon:

"During the past week more or less rain has fallen in all parts of Georgia, to the great improvement of crops. In some places cotton has even begun to shed from an excess of moisture, but in general the staple is doing finely. The most marked improvement has occurred in corn, on which ears are forming in abundance. Cane, rice and sweet potatoes have also felt the stimulating effects of increased rainfall. The temperature has been below the normal but not sufficiently to be injurious to the growth of crops."

"In the northwest section of the state the weather during the week has been very favorable for cotton, corn and other crops. The rains are making corn grow beautifully, and farmers are now hopeful of securing a large yield. There are several localities, however, that still stand in the need of more rain. Cotton is coming along finely, but of course, owing to its many previous set-backs, will hardly yield two-thirds as well as last year. Sweet potatoes appear to be doing well in all parts of the state. Gardeners are living up again. Cabbage is troubled some by worms. Tobacco has not done well so far. The threshing of wheat shows that the yield of that crop has been but fair. Fruit is scarce, blackberries being about the only fruit obtainable, and they are only about half a crop."

"The northern counties of the state have been visited during the past week, by general and beneficial showers, which in most cases have soaked the ground; and a result, excepting the hills, the soil left is growing nicely. Most of the early gardens were too far spent to revive, but those late planted will come out all right. Peas and sweet potatoes give every prospect of good crops, while watermelons have improved and will give an average yield. Wheat is threshing out very well, and, together with rye, will be a good crop, but the oat crop will fall far short of an average. Cotton has improved wonderfully; it is blooming, and, although a little small, seems to be very full of squares. Corn is also doing nicely, particularly on the uplands, which indicates that the plant has about reached its full growth. Sweet potato slips have been set out in large quantities. All large green turkeys will be shown this fall. Gardeners are doing well. Grass in pastures is thriving, and there is promise of a bountiful harvest of hay.

"With plenty of rain, the crops of northeastern Georgia have continued to improve during the past week. Bottom land corn is doing well in excess of normal, and the hill land crop is far gone to make an average yield, unless exceptionally favorable weather prevails during the next three or four weeks. Oats have not yet been harvested, and the yield found short, although the quality is fair. Cotton is small but healthy, but is about three weeks late in most localities, and is still showing signs of growth on the stalk, which indicates that the plant has about reached its full growth. Sweet potato slips have been set out in large quantities. All large green turkeys will be shown this fall. Gardeners are doing well. Grass in pastures is thriving, and there is promise of a bountiful harvest of hay.

"Rains have been general throughout the western counties during the past week. Corn shows more signs of improvement, and is now farther advanced than other crops. On the upland it is only in fair condition, though it has been set out for a number of years, and all has been laid by. Cotton is doing well and is blooming nicely. Lice have appeared in the cotton and buds are improving. Melons are doing well. Turnips and peas are being sown in abundance. Crab-grass is making good progress.

"Plenty of rains and fine growing seasons have been the general character of the weather during the past week, in the central portion of the state, and all growing crops have taken on new life and are growing well. Corn especially has been recovered from the effects of the dry weather, now looks green and healthy, and a fair crop will be made. If seasonal weather continues from now on, watermelons have improved somewhat, but they may seem to be poor, and small in size. It is expected that the shipping of melons will begin in a few weeks. Peas, potatoes, and all leafy plants have been set out for a number of years, and all have been laid by. Cotton is doing well and is blooming nicely. Lice have appeared in the cotton and buds are improving. Melons are doing well. Turnips and peas are being sown in abundance. Crab-grass is making good progress.

"Plenty of rains and fine growing seasons have been the general character of the weather during the past week, in the central portion of the state, and all growing crops have taken on new life and are growing well. Corn especially has been recovered from the effects of the dry weather, now looks green and healthy, and a fair crop will be made. If seasonal weather continues from now on, watermelons have improved somewhat, but they may seem to be poor, and small in size. It is expected that the shipping of melons will begin in a few weeks. Peas, potatoes, and all leafy plants have been set out for a number of years, and all have been laid by. Cotton is doing well and is blooming nicely. Lice have appeared in the cotton and buds are improving. Melons are doing well. Turnips and peas are being sown in abundance. Crab-grass is making good progress.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing well. Cotton is in an excellent condition, and a large yield is more probable. It is about all right. Potatoes, peanuts, peas, cane and rice are all in good condition. This has been a kind of an off year for watermelons. They have neither done well in size, quality nor quantity. Of fruit there is no particular note, except for apples, pears, but grapes will probably be plentiful.

"An abundance of all crops will be raised in east Georgia. This is the latest advice received from one of the reporters, and it is well worth for nearly every locality in the section. Plenty of rain has been had, and the weather has been especially favorable during the week for all crop growth. The general idea is that farmers will keep very busy clearing the land and rapidly growing grass. Cotton is growing well; though, if the soil was not quite so good on the grass lands, it might possibly be better. Corn is doing